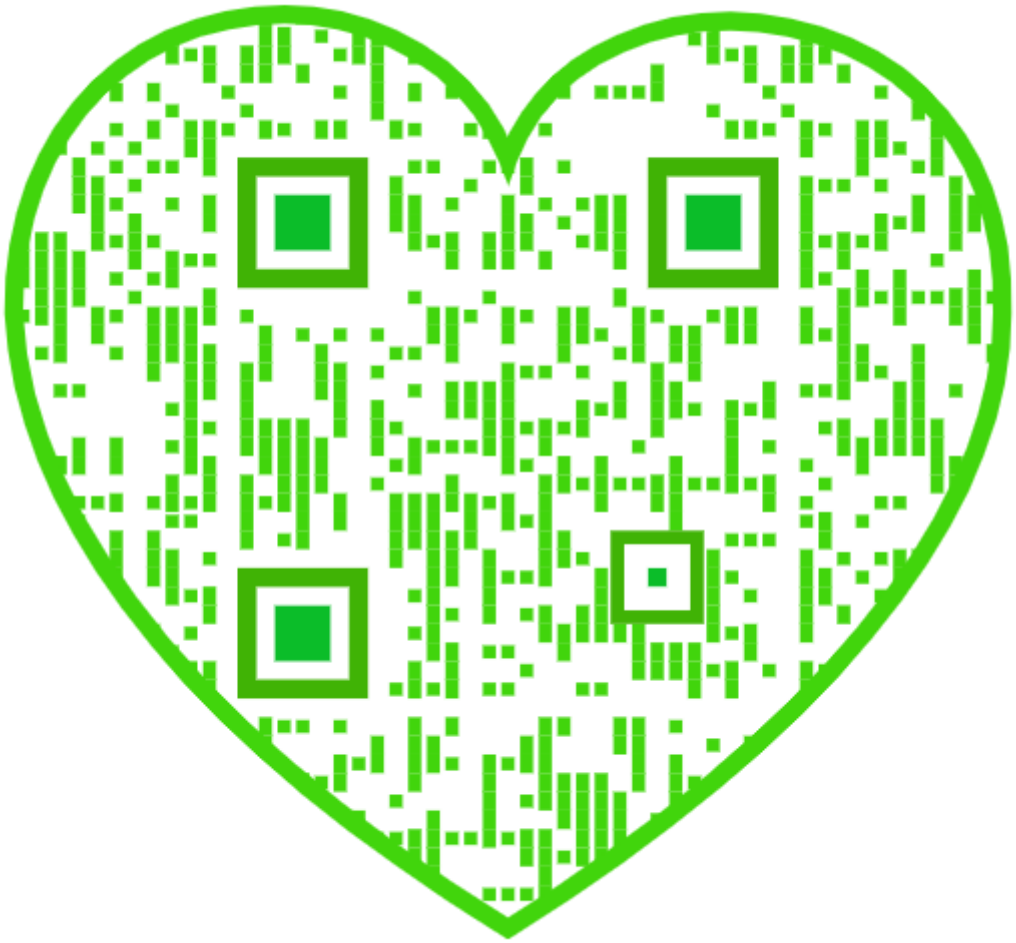
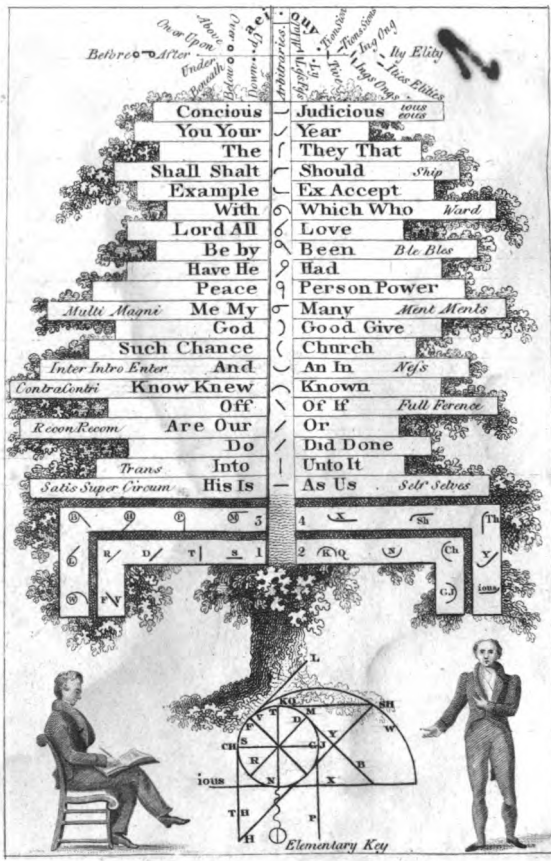



Before After
Above Over Upon
Under Beneath
Below Down Aer
Aer
Interjection
Ou
Ou
Ou

THE STENOGRAPHIC TREE.

THE frontispiece to this work, exhibits, in the form a tree, the entire theory of the following system, which consists in the judicious application of a few elementary principles to the purpose of quick writing.

For the encouragement of the learner, let it be understood, that with this ⓘ simple key, and this only, the language of a public speaker may be recorded as fast as delivered, and in a hand which shall be legible, not to the writer only, but to all others who are familiar with the same system.

From this small circle and right line, a tree is produced, bearing fruit after its kind, as seen by the following analysis.

In the first place, the roots of the tree present a kind of diagram, in which we discover the embryo of that fruit which is afterwards exhibited upon the several branches, and finally converted into short hand. The different inclinations of the right line are made to represent five letters —different segments of the circle, four letters; different modifications of the circle and line, six letters; and of the quarter circle and line, five letters; making in all, twenty distinct alphabetic signs.

The first four limbs of the tree, present a classification of the several characters, under four distinct species, showing at the same time, the letter, or letters, which each character is respectively to represent.

The same twenty characters are next seen in the body of the tree, surrounded by certain words and parts of words, of which, in writing, they become the representatives, according to established rules. With these twenty characters, possessing the fourfold power, to represent letters, words, prefixes and terminations, together with a dot, to represent vowels, the *theory of this system* is complete; although several of the same marks are afterwards employed as the *arbitrary signs* of certain other prefixes, terminations, words, &c., as shown near the top of the tree.

All the rules necessary to a right understanding and application of theory to practice, will be found on the 10th, 11th, and 12th pages of this work. The remainder of the book is devoted to illustrations, and short hand specimens, with printed translations of the several plates, for the improvement of the learner.

Southern District of New-York, ss.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the sixteenth day of April, in the forty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America, M. T. C. GOULD, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author, in the words following, to wit.

"The Analytic Guide and Authentic Key to the art of Short hand writing; by which the language of a public speaker may be recorded as fast as delivered, in a style at once beautiful and legible. Being a compilation from the latest European and American publications, with sundry improvements, adapted to the present state of literature in the United States. By M. T. C. Gould, Stenographer. Third Edition."

In conformity to the Act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned;" as also to an Act, entitled "An Act, supplementary to an Act, entitled an Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

JAMES DILL,
Clerk of the Southern District of New-York.

Rev. Henry F. Jenks,
of Fitchburg.
(Ac. 6. 1863.)
B 4358.19

INTRODUCTION.

THE art of short-hand writing, was practiced under different names and forms, by most of the ancient civilized nations of the earth. The Egyptians, who were at a very early period distinguished for their learning, represented objects, words and ideas, by a species of hieroglyphics. The Jews also used this species of writing, adding a number of arbitrary characters, for important, solemn, and awful terms, such as God, Jehovah, &c. A similar method was practiced by the Greeks, which is said to have been introduced at Nicolai by Xenophon. The Romans adopted the same method—and Ennius, the poet, invented a new system, by which the Notari recorded the language of their most celebrated orators. He commenced with about 1100 marks of his own invention, to which he afterwards added many more. His plan, as improved by Tyro, was held in high estimation by the Romans. Titus Vespasian was remarkably fond of short hand—he considered it not only convenient and useful, but ranked it among his most interesting amusements.

Plutarch tells us, that the celebrated speech of Cato, relative to the Catalinian conspiracy, was taken and preserved in short hand. We are likewise informed, that Seneca made use of a system of short writing, which consisted in the use of about 5000 characters.

The first publication upon this subject, of which we have any correct information, was about the year 1500, from a Latin manuscript, dated 1412. Various other publications followed in succession, without materially advancing, or changing the character of the art, till about the commencement of the 18th century; nor were the principles, till many years afterwards, settled upon a basis which could promise any degree of stability to the art.

Byrom was the first who treated the subject scientifically, and to him we stand indebted for the promulgation

of those fundamental principles, which will ever constitute the true foundation of every rational system of stenography. His first edition appeared in the year 1767. Previous to this, many systems had been published under the name of short, or swift hand, which were so involved in philological refinements, or superfluous arbitrary signs, as to be absolutely more tedious in the acquirement and practice, than the usual long hand, and scarcely intelligible, except to the inventers, or those who devoted their lives to practice. Nor did Byrom rest, till he had much obscured the merits of his original plan, by the introduction of numerous grammar rules, plausible in theory, but odious in practice. Much difficulty was no doubt experienced by him and by later writers, in selecting the most appropriate characters, and assigning to each its respective functions; but a still greater difficulty has continued to exist, in relation to the too frequent introduction of arbitrary signs and subtle theories, which, finding their way into many systems, have rendered useless to the world that which was otherwise valuable, in the elementary principles of Byrom and his successors.

Most of the books upon short hand have been rendered voluminous, intricate and expensive, by theoretical niceties, which served only to discourage the learner, to shut the art from schools and colleges, and thus prevent its general extension and usefulness.

Under these circumstances, but few individuals have been successful in acquiring a knowledge of the subject, and they have generally found an interest in suppressing its dissemination, while the multitude ignorantly condemned it, as a mystic and useless art. This public denunciation, if confined to some of the crude and ponderous volumes of unintelligible hieroglyphics, which appeared between the 16th and 18th centuries, would be just and true; but when applied to the more improved systems of a later date, it is grossly illiberal and unjust. Still, the prejudices excited previous to the publication of those scientific principles which now characterize the art, are unjustly kept up, by those who are more ready to condemn what they do not understand, than to acknowledge their ignorance of a subject with which others are familiar,

Under this complication of embarrassments, the subject has hitherto received but little attention in the United States. But when the unparalleled advancement, and almost universal extension of other improvements are taken into consideration, there is reason to believe, that the merits of modern short hand will not be long overlooked.

It is a fact, that very few persons are aware of the simplicity and practicability of this art; and there are fewer still, who know any thing of the facility with which it may be acquired, otherwise it would soon emerge from its obscurity, to assume its rank in the constellation of human improvements.

To convey a more just idea of the present state of this art, it is necessary to go into a brief review of its former character and merits. This recapitulation will prepare us not only to account for the long neglect of the subject, but to appreciate more fully, the triumph of modern improvement over the rude attempts of former times, whilst it furnishes a reasonable ground of hope, that a general standard of stenography may yet be established, notwithstanding the numerous attempts which have hitherto proved abortive.

Short-hand formerly consisted in the use of almost innumerable hieroglyphics and arbitrary characters, which could not be learned without much time and labour, and when learned, could not be retained without continual practice. This was tolerable, only while words were few, and the cultivation of the human mind in its infancy. For however numerous these characters, the advancement of arts and sciences, rendered their multiplication necessary to the representation of new words and ideas; nor could such a system, by the constant aid of human invention, ever approximate perfection, while resting as it did, on this false foundation. Every appendage to the already overgrown structure, only served to make it more unwieldly, and to hasten the downfall of the whole fabric; as the characters were some of them so seldom used, that the utmost powers of human memory could scarcely retain them, and if recalled by memory, they could not be made with sufficient facility to answer the great end for

which they were originally intended. At the same time, the expense and labor of acquiring the art, must have ever confined it to a limited number—while the necessary introduction of new marks, completely unfitted it for correspondence, and the mutual perusal of even that *limited* number, or of any other, than the identical writers themselves.

We have thus far traced the subject of short-hand writing simply as an art, without beholding one beauty, or one solitary feature which can justly claim our admiration, or fairly escape our disapprobation and contempt. But we will now proceed, by the light of reason, philosophy and experience, to unfold some of its beauties *as a science and an art.*

We are all aware, that ten simple figures, or the nine digits and cipher, have been found sufficient for all the purposes of numerical calculation. We also understand, that these ten figures are now used for nearly the same object, by every civilized nation on earth. We likewise know, that seven notes, comprise the whole of written music, and that by a proper arrangement of these few notes, may be intelligibly represented all the varieties of harmony. It is also known, that by means of these few simple, but acknowledged signs, this music is transmitted from individual to individual, and from nation to nation, requiring no other interpretation than that afforded by the visible signs themselves. And though individuals may be antipodes upon this earth, and totally ignorant of each others language, and discordant in all their other feelings, habits and views, yet in the signification and use of these musical signs, they have not only a perfect understanding, but can hold communion, at the distance of thousands of miles, and drink as it were from the same sublime fountain, the rich melody of borrowed sounds with which their ear and heart had never before been greeted.

It is also evident, from the confined and limited nature of our vocal organs, that very few simple sounds are distinctly and audibly uttered, in the pronunciation of any language, notwithstanding the infinite number of combinations, which are known to be produced by the organs

of speech, through the medium of the human voice. Hence the practicability of assigning to each distinct sound a particular representative, which shall be as readily understood as arithmetical figures, or musical signs, by all people, and at all times, without regard to the language in which they may be employed.

As a proof of this position, to a most satisfactory extent, let us look to the 26 letters of our common English alphabet. We all know, that with these few signs may be recorded the language of a thousand tongues for a thousand ages: nor would the object be at all facilitated by increasing the signs to 26 hundreds, or as many thousands, although the modes of expression which may be produced, by the use of 40,000 words, is beyond all human computation.

It is also a fact of notoriety and philosophic interest, that our alphabetic signs are now enjoyed in common, by the inhabitants of England, France, Spain, Italy, &c. &c.

By these facts we see, that the powers of arithmetical figures, musical signs, and alphabetic letters, are alike unlimited in the extent of their application to the purposes intended. Having established this important fact respecting the use of visible signs, we may with propriety approach the subject in question.

The system of short-hand which is about to claim our attention, *is not*, as some have erroneously imagined, an arbitrary art necessarily confined to the indefatigable reporter of speeches—it is in fact a *science* as well as an *art;* and as such, it claims degree of attention from even those who may never employ it as an art.

As a science, it views the powers and faculties of the human voice and human ear, the leading organs of communication, or medium of spoken language—it traces the various modes which have been pursued for preserving and transmitting words and ideas through a written language, as presented to the eye by the means of acknowledged visible signs, for the letters of which syllables, words and sentences are composed—and, in conformity with the dictates of philosophy, experience and common sense, it determines upon the use of alphabetic charac-

ters, for the purpose of swift writing, and not upon the employment of numerous arbitrary signs for words, sentences or ideas.

In the next place, it procceds to lay down rules, which if reduced to practice, will enable us to record language with the least possible time, labour and space, which may be found compatible with legibility.

It shows the common alphabet to be totally at variance with the primary object of *short-hand*, which is *despatch* —that several of the letters are entirely superfluous, and none of them well chosen, as they contain unnecessary crooks and curves, which tend only to perplex and embarrass the learner, while they occupy time and space, to the sacrifice of ease and facility.

In this system, the alphabet consists of twenty letters, instead of twenty six. These characters are extremely simple, easily made, and readily combined with each other without loss of time, labour, space or legibility. They are employed 1st. To represent in their individual capacity certain words which are known to occur very frequently. 2d. As letters, or representatives of sounds, to be joined together in writing all words not denoted by individual characters. 3d. For some of the most frequent prefixes; and 4th. For the most frequent terminations of words.

It has also been considered an object worthy of attention, that there should be not only a symmetry in the adaptation of these visible signs to each other, so as to insure the greatest brevity, perspicuity, simplicity and beauty; but, that the elementary rules should themselves harmonize with each other, according to fixed scientific principles.

It has been thought an important object also, to condense the theory and instructions, into a convenient and cheap form for individuals and schools, and to illustrate and exemplify the whole by rules and engravings, so as to place it within the reach of those who cannot attend a regular course of personal instructions.

This work has passed with unparalleled success through six large editions, and is now presented to the public in a seventh, with a number of corrections and improve-

ments, and seventeen new copper-plate engravings. And although the theory remains nearly the same, it is believed that the superior arrangement, and general accuracy of this edition, will be found valuable improvements by those who seek a knowledge of short-hand through the book alone.

It is therefore earnestly recommended to the attention of teachers, who may, at a very trifling expense, acquire the theory from the book, and communicate it to their schools.

It is a source of no small gratification to the author of this work, that his past labours have been so extensively patronized. He has the satisfaction to know, that his system is now used in the Pulpit, at the Bar, and in the Legislative Hall, by many gentlemen who do honour to their respective professions—that it is introduced into numerous Academies and Colleges throughout the United States, and that its practice, serves to enrich the common-place-book of thousands, who would not descend to the drudgery of writing by long hand *in hours*, what they now record *in minutes* by short-hand.

Although the value of short-hand can never be duly appreciated, except by those who have acquired it, still they must be wilfully blind who will not acknowledge its utility, as a labour and time saving art; especially when the time necessary to its acquisition is reduced to a few hours, and the expense brought within the ability of all. It is not however to be supposed, that every individual who acquires a knowledge of the theory of short-hand, will be able to report the language of the most rapid speaker. Nor is there one in ten thousand, who will ever be called to the station of a Gurney, or a Gales, still, most persons may find it pleasant and convenient, to write two, three or four times as fast as they are enabled to, by the common method. And such degrees of facility may be easily obtained, in the course of a few hours or days.

With these introductory remarks, this seventh edition is submitted to the American public,

By their humble servant,

MARCUS T. C. GOULD.

Philadelphia, May 18th, 1829.

INSTRUCTIONS.

THE learner, being supplied with a small blank book, about the size of this work, without ruling, should proceed to write the stenographic alphabet, as exhibited in the opposite plate, No. 2.

1st. Commence with the character standing for s, and write it across the page, from left to right, repeating the letter s s s—and in the same manner, write and repeat t, d, r, &c. to the end of the alphabet.

2nd. Proceed to write the whole over again, repeating not only the letters which the characters represent, but also the words standing at their right, till the whole are familiar, and well fixed in the memory—thus, b stands for be, by, been; d, stands for do, did, done; p, for peace, person, power, &c. During this exercise, the learner should endeavour to copy the characters in length, proportion, inclination, &c., beginning and ending, according to rules for making the characters, page 11; at the same time, striving to increase the facility of execution as far as practicable.

3rd. Without ruling, write from left to right the *contents* of the table of joining, as seen in plates 4 and 5; observing, that one letter at the top of the page, and another at the right or left, are properly joined in the angle of meeting—the top letter being always made first. The learner, when joining these characters, should repeat to himself the combination, thus, bb, db, vb, gb, &c. Example. Under m, and against l, ml are properly joined—under l, and against m, lm are joined, and so of the other characters.

4th. After reading with attention the rules for spelling and writing, go on to copy the contents of the several plates in their regular order, carefully comparing every doubtful character, with the rules and explanations, till the whole system is familiar, which will probably be in the course of half a dozen lessons. From this time, the theory being familiar, short hand will be an amusement and convenience; and the learner may, without other instruction or study, obtain, by occasional practice, almost any degree of facility which he may desire.

Letters	Characters	Words represented by *Single Characters*
*		
s	1. Right Line	is as us his
t		into unto it
d		do did done
r		are our or
f.v		of off if
k q	2. Semi circle	know knew known
n		and an in
ch.		such chance church
g j		God good give
m	3. Circle and Line	me my many
p		peace person power
h		have he had
b		be by been
l		lord all love
w		with which who
x	4. Quadrant and Line	example except accept
sh.		shall shalt should
th.		the they that
y		you your year
ious		concious judicious

* *The vowels* a.e.i.o.u.y., *are represented by a* dot.

Rules for making the Characters.

1*st Class.*—Make s to the right, t down, d downward, r upward, f v downward.

2*d Class.*—Make k q and n from left to right, ch and g j downward.

3*d Class.*—Make the circle first in all cases.

4*th Class.*—Make the hook or quadrant first in all cases, except ious, this always ends with the hook. ☞ For double letters make the line longer, or the circle larger.

Rules for joining Characters.

Make one letter as if no other were to be made, and then without lifting the pen, make the next as if the first had not been made, observing to turn in that way which is most simple and easy, but let the line always take the same direction from the circle.

Rules for Spelling.

1. Use no vowels in spelling, except when distinctly sounded at the beginning and end of words. Example, entity ntt, chastity chstt, obey oba, away awa, pay pa, lay la, say sa.

2. Omit all silent letters. *Ex.* Light lit, sight sit, night nit.

3. When two letters sound like any one, use that one in their stead. *Ex.* Laugh, lauf, physic, fysic, Utica Utk, empty mt.

4. The letter c must be supplied by k and s. *Ex.* Comply komply, celestial selestial, receiver reseiver.

5. H may frequently be omitted as follows. *Ex.* Behold beold, how ow, highway iway, heaven even, help elp.

6. Ph and gh are never written in short hand, as they are always sounded like f or v, (when not silent,) and therefore represented by these characters. *Ex.* Enough enuf, tough tuf, Philadelphia Filadelfia, philosophy filosofy, Stephen Steven.

7. When double consonants occur, use only one; but if a vowel intervene, use both. *Ex.* Restlessness restlesnes, commendation comendation, memory mmory, people pple.

8. B and w may be omitted, as follows. *Ex.* Number numer, encumber encumer, slumber slumer, answer anser.

9. The ch character is only used where it has its natural sound, as in charm, church, chapter, choice. Where ch have the sound of k or sh, let these signs be used.

10. Let z be represented by s in all cases; but to distinguish it, let the mark be made thicker than for s.

REMARKS.—Although this method of spelling may appear difficult to the beginner, he is assured, that it may be made quite familiar in a few hours, and that without injuring his common spelling. To do this pronounce words distinctly and rapidly, retaining for short hand nothing but the most prominent sounds; as nv, for envy; ntt, for entity; ldr, for elder; flsfr, for philosopher, &c.

Rules for Writing.

1. Provide a good pencil, or fine hard pen, good ink and paper.

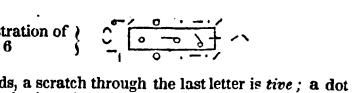
2. When a vowel is to be written make a small dot. and if it belong to a particular word, let it stand near that word, at the right or left.

3. Do not lift the pen in a word, except to write a prefix, termination, or vowel.

4. Make the *character* y, for the words *you*, *your*, *year;* and at the *beginning* of words, but never at the last end, as it is there a vowel and represented by a dot.

5. At the beginning of words use r for *recon*, *recom;* m for *multi*, *magni;* k for *contra*, *contri*, *counter;* n for *inter*, *intro*, *enter;* s for *satis*, *super*, *circum;* t for *trans*. It must be remembered, that all these signs should be made small, and placed just before the word, but not joined to it. For *under*, *beneath*, *below*, make a small circle ₒ below the line of writing; for *on*, *upon*, *over*, and *above*, make it ° *over* the line; for *before* make it in the line ₀; for *up* and *down* make a small dot or touch above ˙ or below as the case requires.

☞ See illustration of rules 5 and 6



6. At the end of words, a scratch through the last letter is *tive;* a dot below is *ly;* a dot ˙ above is *tion*, *sion*, *cian;* a touch ′ above is *tions*, *sions*, *cians;* at the right it is *ing*, *ong*, *ung;* if below, it is *ings*, *ongs*, *ungs;* if thus ' it is *ity*, *ality*, *elity*, *ility;* a horizontal touch ¯ above is *al*, *ial*, *tial*, *cial;* and the same touch ₋ below is *less*, *fess*, *ress;* and without lifting the pen, the following letters may be used for some of the frequent endings of words; viz. n for *ness*, b for *ble* or *bles*, m for *ment* or *ments*, s for *self* or *selves*, f for *full*, *ference*, w for *ward*, sh for *ship*, and ⇀ for *ious*, *eous*, *uous*, *ius*.

7. Use common figures to represent numbers, but make them larger than the other characters, that they may be readily distinguished.

8. The common marks for punctuation may all be used in short hand, except the period, which would be taken for a vowel. But the following distinction is all that is necessary in following a speaker—when a sentence is complete, leave a blank of half an inch, and let each paragraph begin a line.

9. Long words may often be represented by two or three of their leading consonants, or by their initials, when the sense is clear; and in most long sentences a number of small words may be dropped, without impairing the perspicuity of the sentence.

10. When a word or sentence is immediately repeated, write it once, and draw a line under it for the repetition. If it be a sentence, and not repeated till something else occur, write a word or two and make the ↘ for &c.

Rule for Reading.

When a word is not known at sight, proceed to speak each letter of which it is composed, separately and distinctly, and then pronounce the whole together, as rapidly as possible—thus; n, v, when pronounced nv, would give the word envy—n, t, t, pronounced ntt, would give the word entity—l, d, r, would be elder—f, l, s, f, r, or flsfr, would be readily recognized as philosopher; and the same of all other words.

REMARK.—The characters of this system are simple and few, and may soon be known at sight, like the letters of our common Alphabet, and when this is the case, the sense of the subject will render the reading sure and easy.

Table of Joining

Plate 3.

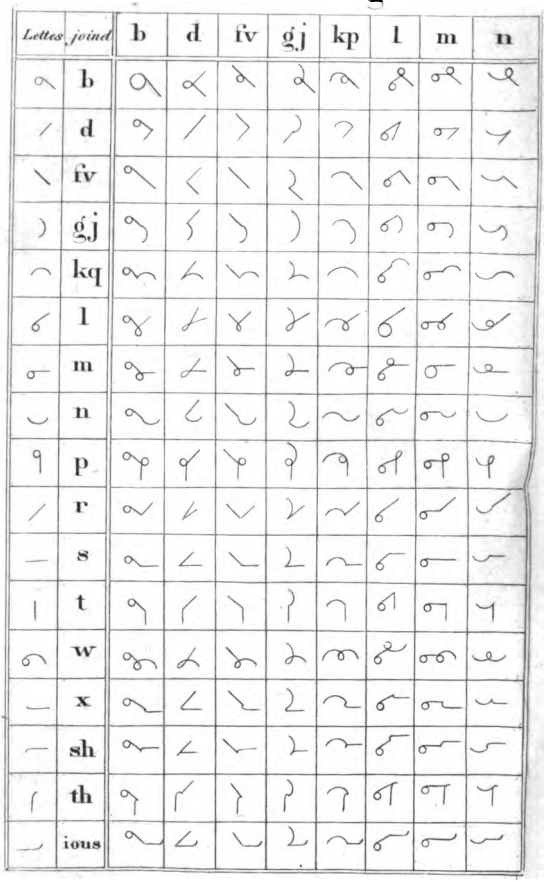


Table of Joining

p	r	s	t	w	x	sh	th	Letters joind	
								b	
								d	
								fv	
								g j	
								kq	
								l	
								m	
								n	
								p	
								r	
								s	
								t	
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					.....			x	
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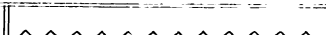
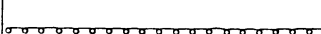
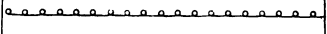
Table of Combinations.

Plate 5.

r v		
n		
k q		
m		
m		
w		
w		
lb		
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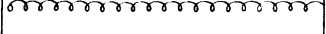
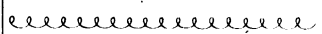
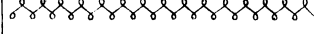
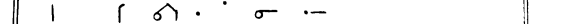
bml		
wlb		
wbl		
lmbm		
lwbw		

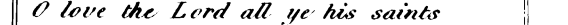
O give thanks unto the Lord

Unto thee lift I up my eyes

O love the Lord all ye his saints

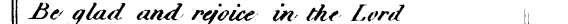


Be glad and rejoice in the Lord



For the words of the Lord are true

Blessed is the man that trusts in him



For with him is the well of life

I will confess and be sorry for my sins

For the law of God is in my heart

How excellent is thy name O God

O that men would therefore praise thee

Table of Combinations.

r v	
n	
k q	
m	
m	
w	
w	
lb	
lmb	
bml	
wlb	
wbl	
lmbm	
lwbw	

PSALM VII.—See Plate VII.

1. O LORD my God, in thee do I put my trust: save
O L m G n th d I pt m trst sv
me from all them that persecute me, and deliver me:
m frm l thm th prsqt m n dlvr m
2. Lest he tear my soul like a lion, rending it in
Lst h tr m sl lk a ln rnd[ing] *t n*
pieces, while there is none to deliver.
p wl thr s nn to dlvr
3. O LORD my God, if I have done this; if there be
O L m G f I h d ths f thr b
iniquity in my hands;
inq[ity] *n yn ans*
4. If I have rewarded evil unto him that was at peace
f I h rwrdd evl t im th ws at p
with me: (yea, I have delivered him that without cause
w m ya I h dlvrd im th wt kse
is mine enemy:)
s mn nme
5. Let the enemy persecute my soul, and take it; yea,
Lt th nme prsqt m sl n tk t ya
let him tread down my life upon the earth, and lay mine
lt im trd . m l ° rth n la mn
honour in the dust. Selah.
onr n th dst Sla
6. Arise, O LORD, in thine anger, lift up thyself
Ars O L n thn ngr lft · th[self]
because of the rage of mine enemies: and awake for me
bks f th rge f mn nms n awk fr m
to the judgment that thou hast commanded.
to th jg[ment] *th thou ast kmndd*
7. So shall the congregation of the people compass
So sh th kngrg[tion] *f th ppl kmps*
thee about: for their sakes therefore return thou on high.
th abt fr thr sks thrfr rtrn tho ° hi
8. The LORD shall judge the people: judge me, O
Th L sh jg th ppl jg m O
LORD, according to my righteousness, and according to
L akrd[ing] *to m rts*[ness] *n akrd*[ing] *to*
mine integrity that is in me.
mn ntgr[ity] *th s n m*

9. Oh, let the wickedness of the wicked come to an
O lt th wkd[ness] *f th wkd km to n*
end; but establish the just: for the righteous God trieth
nd bt stblsh th jst fr th rt[eous] *G trth*
the hearts and reins.
th arts n rns

10. My defence is of God, which saveth the upright
M dfns s f G w svth th rt
in heart.
n art

11. God judgeth the righteous, and God is angry with
G jgth th rt[eous] *n G s ngry w*
the wicked every day.
th wkd evry da

12. If he turn not, he will whet his sword; he hath
f h trn nt h wl wt s srd h ath
bent his bow and made it ready.
bnt s bo n md t rdy

13. He hath also prepared for him the instruments of
H ath lso prprd fr im th nstr[ments] *f*
death; he ordaineth his arrows against the persecutors.
dth h ordnth s arws agnst th prsqtrs

14. Behold, he travaileth with iniquity, and hath
Bld h trvlth w inq[ity] *n ath*
conceived mischief, and brought forth falsehood.
knsvd mschf n brt frth flsd

15. He made a pit, and digged it, and is fallen into
H md a pt n dgd t n s fln t
the ditch which he made.
th dch w h md

16. His mischief shall return upon his own head, and
s mschf sh rtrn ° s on hd n
his violent dealing shall come down upon his own pate.
s vlnt dl[ing] *sh km ° s on pt*

17. I will praise the LORD according to his
I wl prs th L akrd[ing] *to s*
righteousness: and will sing praise to the name of the
rt[eousness] *n wl s*[ing] *prs to th nm f th*
LORD most high.
L mst hi

THE SEVENTH PSALM

Plate 7.

Philadelphia April 1829.

PSALM LXXXVI.

A Prayer of David.—See plate 8.

1. Bow down thine ear, O Lord, hear me; for I am poor and needy.
2. Preserve my soul, for I am holy: O thou my God, save thy servant that trusteth in thee.
3. Be merciful unto me, O Lord: for I cry unto thee daily.
4. Rejoice the soul of thy servant: for unto thee, O Lord, do I lift up my soul.
5. For thou, Lord, art good, and ready to forgive; and plenteous in mercy unto all them that call upon thee.
6. Give ear, O Lord, unto my prayer; and attend to the voice of my supplications.
7. In the day of my trouble I will call upon thee: for thou wilt answer me.
8. Among the gods there is none like unto thee, O Lord; neither are there any works like unto thy works.
9. All nations whom thou hast made shall come and worship before thee, O Lord; and shall glorify thy name.
10. For thou art great, and doest wondrous things: thou art God alone.
11. Teach me thy way, O Lord; I will walk in thy truth: unite my heart to fear thy name.
12. I will praise thee, O Lord my God, with all my heart: and I will glorify thy name for evermore.
13. For great is thy mercy toward me: and thou hast delivered my soul from the lowest hell.

14. O God, the proud are risen against me, and the assemblies of violent men have sought after my soul; and have not set thee before them.

15. But thou, O Lord, art a God full of compassion, and gracious, long-suffering, and plenteous in mercy and truth.

16. O turn unto me, and have mercy upon me; give thy strength unto thy servant, and save the son of thine handmaid.

17. Show me a token for good; that they which hate me may see it, and be ashamed; because thou, Lord, hast holpen me, and comforted me.

Acts of the Apostles.—Chap. XXVI.

See plates 9 *and* 10.

1. Then Agrippa said unto Paul, Thou art permitted to speak for thyself. Then Paul stretched forth the hand, and answered for himself:

2. I think myself happy, king Agrippa, because I shall answer for myself this day before thee, touching all the things whereof I am accused of the Jews:

3. Especially because I know thee to be expert in all customs and questions which are among the Jews: wherefore I beseech thee to hear me patiently.

4. My manner of life from my youth, which was at the first among mine own nation at Jerusalem, know all the Jews;

5. Which knew me from the beginning, if

EIGHTY SIXTH PSALM.

Plate 8.

Prayer by David.

they would testify, that after the most straitest sect of our religion, I lived a Pharisee.

6. And now I stand, and am judged, for the hope of the promise made of God unto our fathers:

7. Unto which promise our twelve tribes, instantly serving God day and night, hope to come. For which hope's sake, king Agrippa, I am accused of the Jews.

8. Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you, that God should raise the dead?

9. I verily thought with myself, that I ought to do many things contrary to the name of Jesus of Nazareth.

10. Which thing I also did in Jerusalem: and many of the saints did I shut up in prison, having received authority from the chief priests; and when they were put to death, I gave my voice against them.

11. And I punished them oft in every synagogue, and compelled them to blaspheme; and being exceedingly mad against them, I persecuted them even unto strange cities.

12. Whereupon, as I went to Damascus with authority and commission from the chief priests,

13. At mid-day, O king, I saw in the way, a light from heaven, above the brightness of the sun, shining round about me, and them which journeyed with me.

14. And, when we were all fallen to the earth, I heard a voice speaking unto me, and saying in the Hebrew tongue, Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me? It is hard for thee to kick against the pricks.

15. And I said, Who art thou, Lord? And he said, I am Jesus, whom thou persecutest.

16. But rise, and stand upon thy feet: for I have appeared unto thee for this purpose, to make thee a minister and a witness, both of these things which thou hast seen, and of those things in the which I will appear unto thee;

17. Delivering thee from the people, and from the Gentiles, unto whom now I send thee,

18. To open their eyes, and to turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God, that they may receive forgiveness of sins, and inheritance among them which are sanctified by faith that is in me.

19. Whereupon, O king Agrippa, I was not disobedient unto the heavenly vision:

20. But showed, first unto them of Damascus and at Jerusalem, and throughout all the coasts of Judea, and then to the Gentiles, that they should repent and turn to God, and do works meet for repentance.

21. For these causes the Jews caught me in the temple, and went about to kill me.

22. Having, therefore, obtained help of God, I continue unto this day, witnessing both to small and great, saying none other things than those which the prophets and Moses did say should come;

23. That Christ should suffer, and that he should be the first that should rise from the dead, and should show light unto the people, and to the Gentiles.

24. And as he thus spake for himself, Festus said with a loud voice, Paul, thou art beside thyself; much learning doth make thee mad.

Pauls Speech before Agrippa.

Plate 9.

Pauls Speech before Agrippa.

Plate 10.

The Acts of the Apostles 26th Chap.

25. But he said, I am not mad, most noble Festus, but speak forth the words of truth and soberness.

26. For the king knoweth of these things, before whom also I speak freely: for I am persuaded that none of these things are hidden from him: for this thing was not done in a corner.

27. King Agrippa, believest thou the prophets? I know that thou believest.

28. Then Agrippa said unto Paul, Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian.

29. And Paul said, I would to God, that not only thou, but also all that hear me this day, were both almost and altogether such as I am, except these bonds.

30. And, when he had thus spoken, the king rose up, and the governor, and Bernice, and they that sat with them.

31. And when they were gone aside, they talked between themselves, saying, This man doeth nothing worthy of death or of bonds.

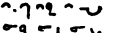
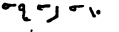
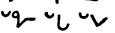
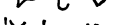
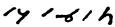
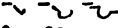
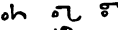
32. Then said Agrippa unto Festus, This man might have been set at liberty, if he had not appealed unto Cesar.

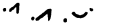
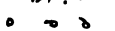
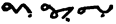
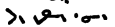
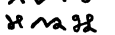
The learner has been already led by regular gradations, from the most simple elements of short hand, to the writing of plain scripture language; in which he has seen a full application of the characters, as the representatives of certain words when alone, and as letters for spelling and writing in all other cases.

It will now be necessary to attend more particularly to the use of some of these characters, to denote such beginnings and endings of words, as are found to occur most frequently. See rules 5 and 6, and exemplification on pages 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, and the following plates.

Much of the beauty, ease and elegance of this art, depends on a proper application of this portion of the theory, especially in forensic, legislative, and popular style. As a proof of this, let the reader compare the frequency of prefixes and terminations in Washington's speech, with those found in scripture language.

PREFIXES AND TERMINATIONS EXEMPLIFIED.

PREFIXES IN ITALIC.			SHORT HAND.
*counter*act	*counter*poise	*counter*sign	
*multi*ply	*magni*tude	*magni*fy	
*inter*cede	*inter*cept	*intro*duce	
*enter*prise	*enter*tain	*inter*fere	
*trans*fer	*trans*mit	*trans*gress	
*recom*mend	*recon*cile	*recon*duct	
satisfy	*super*fine	*circum*stance	
*over*take	*over*throw	*above*board	
*under*take	*under*stand	*under*mine	
*down*ward	*up*ward	*up* and *down*	
*up*right	*down*right	*down* and *up*	
before	*after*	*&c.*	

TERMINATIONS IN ITALIC.			SHORT HAND.
na*tion*	ses*sion*	politi*cian*	
na*tions*	ses*sions*	politi*cians*	
king	thi*ng*	wi*ng*	
kings	thi*ngs*	wi*ngs*	
brav*ely*	bold*ly*	man*ly*	
fid*elity*	form*ality*	hum*ility*	
val*uable*	revoc*able*	palp*able*	
aton*ement*	refin*ement*	assign*ment*	
ful*ness*	bold*ness*	great*ness*	
him*self*	your*self*	thy*self*	
back*ward*	for*ward*	to*ward*	
mind*ful*	hope*ful*	faith*ful*	
con*ference*	in*ference*	circum*ference*	
right*eous*	virt*uous*	gen*ius*	
execu*tive*	decep*tive*	arg*umentative*	

The Close of Life.—By Blair.—See plates 11 and 12.

When we contemplate the close of life; the termination of man's designs and hopes; the silence that now reigns among those who, a little while ago, were so busy, or so gay; who can avoid being touched with sensations at once awful and tender? What heart but then warms with the glow of humanity? In whose eye does not the tear gather, on revolving the fate of passing and short-lived man?

Behold the poor man who lays down at last the burden of his wearisome life. No more shall he groan under the load of poverty and toil. No more shall he hear the insolent calls of the master, from whom he received his scanty wages. No more shall he be raised from needful slumber on his bed of straw, nor be hurried away from his homely meal, to undergo the repeated labours of the day.

While his humble grave is preparing, and a few poor and decayed neighbours are carrying him thither, it is good for us to think, that this man too was our brother; that for him the aged and destitute wife, and the needy children, now weep; that, neglected as he was by the world, he possessed, perhaps, both a sound understanding, and a worthy heart; and is now carried by angels to rest in Abraham's bosom.

At no great distance from him, the grave is open to receive the rich and proud man. For, as it is said with emphasis in the parable, "the rich man also died, and was buried." He also died. His riches prevented not his sharing the same fate with the poor man; perhaps, through luxury, they accelerated his doom. Then, indeed, "the mourners go about the streets;" and, while, in all the pomp and magnificence of wo, his funeral is preparing, his heirs, impatient to examine his will, are looking on one another with jealous eyes, and already beginning to dispute about the division of his substance.

One day, we see carried along, the coffin of the smiling infant; the flower just nipped, as it began to blossom in the parent's view: and the next day, we behold the young man, or young woman, of blooming form and

promising hopes, laid in an untimely grave. While the funeral is attended by a numerous unconcerned company, who are discoursing to one another about the news of the day, or the ordinary affairs of life, let our thoughts rather follow to the house of mourning, and represent to themselves what is passing there.

There we should see a disconsolate family, sitting in silent grief, thinking of the sad breach that is made in their little society; and with tears in their eyes, looking to the chamber that is now left vacant, and to every memorial that presents itself of their departed friend. By such attention to the woes of others, the selfish hardness of our hearts will be gradually softened, and melted down into humanity.

Another day, we follow to the grave, one who, in old age, and after a long career of life, has, in full maturity, sunk at last into rest. As we are going along, to the mansion of the dead, it is natural for us to think, and to discourse, of all the changes which such a person has seen during the course of his life. He has passed, it is likely, through varieties of fortune. He has experienced prosperity and adversity. He has seen families and kindreds rise and fall. He has seen peace and war succeeding in their turns; the face of his country undergoing many alterations; and the very city in which he dwelt, rising, in a manner, new around him.

After all he has beheld, his eyes are now closed for ever. He was becoming a stranger in the midst of a new succession of men. A race who knew him not, had arisen to fill the earth.—Thus passes the world away. Throughout all ranks and conditions, 'one generation passeth, and another generation cometh;' and this great inn is by turns evacuated and replenished, by troops of succeeding pilgrims. O vain and inconstant world! O fleeting and transient life! When will the sons of men learn to think of thee as they ought? When will they learn humanity from the afflictions of their brethren; or moderation and wisdom, from the sense of their own fugitive state?

THE CLOSE OF LIFE BY BLAIR

Plate II.

Plate 12.

Extract from President Washington's Speech to the first American Congress, April 30, 1789.*

See Plates 13 *and* 14.

With the impressions under which I have, in obedience to the public summons, repaired to the present station, it would be peculiarly improper to omit in this first official act, my fervent supplications to that Almighty Being, who rules over the universe, who presides in the councils of nations, and whose providential aids can supply every human defect, that his benediction may consecrate to the liberties and happiness of the people of the United States, a government instituted by themselves, and may enable every instrument employed in its administration, to execute with success, the functions allotted to his charge. In tendering this homage to the great Author of every public and private good, I assure myself that it expresses your sentiments not less than my own; nor those of my fellow-citizens at large less than either. No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand, which conducts the affairs of men, more than the people of the United States. Every step by which they have ad-

* The small type in this speech, distinguish such words and parts of words, as are represented by particular signs.

vanced to the character of an independent nation, seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency. And in the important revolution just accomplished in the system of their united government, the tranquil deliberations and voluntary consent of so many distinct communities, from which the event has resulted, cannot be compared with the means by which most governments have been established, without some return of pious gratitude along with an humble anticipation of the future blessings which the past seem to presage. These reflections, arising out of the present crisis, have forced themselves too strongly on my mind to be suppressed. You will join with me, I trust, in thinking that there are none under the influence of which, the proceedings of a new and free government can more auspiciously commence.

By the article establishing the executive department, it is made the duty of the president "to recommend to your consideration, such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." The circumstances under which I now meet you, will acquit me from entering into that subject further than to refer you to the great constitutional charter under which we are assembled; and which, in defining your powers, designates the objects to which your attention is to be given. It will be more consistent with those circumstances, and far more congenial with the feelings which actuate me, to substitute in place of a recommendation of particular measures, the tribute that is due to the talents, the

rectitude, and the patriotism which adorn the characters selected to devise and adopt them. In these honourable qualifications, I behold the surest pledges, that as on one side, no local prejudices or attachments, no separate views nor party animosities, will misdirect the comprehensive and equal eye which ought to watch over this great assemblage of communities and interests: So on another, that the foundations of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality; and the pre-eminence of a free government be exemplified by all the attributes which can win the affections of its citizens, and command the respect of the world.

I dwell on this prospect with every satisfaction which an ardent love for my country can inspire; since there is no truth more thoroughly established than that there exists in the economy and course of nature an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness—between duty and advantage—between the genuine maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy, and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity. Since we ought to be no less persuaded, that the propitious smiles of Heaven can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right, which Heaven itself has ordained. And since the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican model of government are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally staked,

onthe experiment entrusted to the hands of the American people.

Instead of undertaking particular recommendations in which I could be guided by no lights derived from official opportunities, I shall again give way to my entire confidence in your discernment in pursuit of the public good: for I assure myself that whilst you carefully avoid every alteration which might endanger the benefits of an united and effective government, or which ought to await the future lessons of experience, a reverence for the characteristic rights of freemen, and a regard for the public harmony, will sufficiently influence your deliberations onthe questions, how far the former can be more impregnably fortified, or the latter be safely and more advantageously promoted.

Having thus imparted to you my sentiments, as they have been awakened by the occation which brings us together, I shall take my present leave; but not without resorting once more to the benign Parent of the human race, in humble supplication, that since he has been pleased to favour the American people with opportunities for deliberating in perfect tranquility, and dispositions for deciding with unparalleled unanimity on a form of government for the security of their union, and the advancement of their happiness; so his divine blessing may be equally conspicuous in the enlarged views, the temperate consultations, and the wise measures on which the success of this government must depend.

WASHINGTON'S SPEECH.

Plate 13.

WASHINGTON'S SPEECH.

Plate14.

To the first American Congress 1789.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

In Congress, Philadelphia, July 4, 1776.

See plates 15 and 16.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of those ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes·

and accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design, to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain, is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places

unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise, the state remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has effected to render the military independent of, and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighbouring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring

us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country; become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections among us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have re-

minded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connexions and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour.

JOHN HANCOCK.

ﻭﻗﺎﺋﻊ ﻛﻮ ﺍﻳﻚ ﺳﻠﺴﻠﻪ ﻣﻴﮟ ﺟﻤﻊ ﻛﺮﻧﺎ ﺍﻭﺭ ﺍﻥ ﻛﻮ ﺍﻳﻚ ﺧﺎﺹ ﺗﺮﺗﻴﺐ ﺳﮯ ﺑﻴﺎﻥ ﻛﺮﻧﺎ ﺷﺎﻣﻞ ﻫﻮ ﺗﻮ ﻳﻪ ﺍﻣﺮ ﺍﻥ ﻛﻮ ﺑﻬﺖ ﺳﺎﺩﻩ ﻣﻌﻠﻮﻡ ﻫﻮﮔﺎ ﺍﻭﺭ ﺍﻥ ﻛﻮ ﺍﻳﻚ ﺩﻓﻌﻪ ﺳﻮﭺ ﻟﻴﻨﺎ ﺑﻬﺖ ﺁﺳﺎﻥ

DECLARATION of INDEPENDENCE

Plate 16

John Hancock

The learner may sometimes find it convenient, in the writing of proper names and words not in common use, to be more explicit in relation to vowels, diphthongal sounds, and doubtful consonants; for which purpose the following instructions are given. They will, however, be found less necessary, as the writing and reading become more familiar, and should only be used to prevent obscurity.

RULES.

1st. As a, I, O, are the only vowels ever used alone, they may be easily distinguished as follows, a above, I in the centre, and O below, the line of writing.

2d. At the beginning and end of words make use of the same distinctions, a or e / i or y / o or u

3d. To show certain omitted vowels in the middle of words, place a comma over the word as follows, thus: , for a or e ; ‘ for i or y ; ‘ for o or u .

4th. For diphthongal sounds place the comma under the word, as follows, ‿ for ou; and ‿ for oy.

5th. In doubtful cases, let { d, v, q, g } be made heavier than { r, f, k, j }

Arbitrary Characters.

Enough has been already said in relation to Arbitrary Characters, and therefore a single remark must suffice. The Compiler of this work, after having learned, at great expense of memory, some hundreds of arbitrary signs, has at length abandoned the whole, except the following,

○ The world
+ Jesus Christ
× Christianity
※ Christian Religion

} These are so very appropriate as not to be soon forgotten.

The preceding system is complete in itself, and has no dependance on the following instruction. It is, therefore, earnestly recommended that beginners have nothing to do with *short hand shortened*, till they are quite familiar with *short hand*. They may then increase their facility of writing, by adding *other links* to the chain of abbreviation, without weakening *those which precede*.

The learner will here discover no characters with which he is not already familiar; although, from the manner in which they are made and located, they receive additional powers. And, notwithstanding the instruction here given is considered quite sufficient, still, the learner may, upon the same plan, go much farther by the use of other stenographic letters above or below the line—and all this, without material encroachment upon the fundamental principles of the system; but it is no more necessary for the common stenographer, than conick sections or fluxions to the humble arithmetician.

Instructions.

1st. Make an inverted m ⌒ for him, am, most.
" " p ƒ " peculiar, people, practical.
" " h ⌒ " hand, heart, how.
" " b ↖ " but, because, believe.
" " l ↙ " law, live, large.
" " w ∪ " was, what, without.
" " th ⌐ " them, then, this.
" " ious ⌐ " virtuous, righteous, religious.

2d. Make a horizontal touch ⁻ above the line of writing for *and the*, or *by the;* and the same touch _ below the line for *in the*, or *of the*.

3d. Make two dots ¨ above the line of writing, for *for the*, or *from the;* and the same .. below the line, for *with the*, or *was the*.

Remark.—When signs are placed above or below the line, to represent a word or words, they should not stand near the preceding or following words, lest they should be taken for parts thereof.

1ST CHAP. OF GENESIS.—*See Plate* 17.

1. In the beginning God created the heaven ınd the earth.

2. And the earth was without form, and void; ınd darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of he waters.

3. And God said, Let there be light: and here was light.

4. And God saw the light, that it was good· nd God divided the light from the darkness.

5. And God called the light Day, and the larkness he called Night. And the evening and he morning were the first day.

6. And God said, Let there be a firmament in he midst of the waters, and let it divide the 'aters from the waters.

7. And God made the firmament, and di- ided the waters which were under the firma- ıent, from the waters which were above the rmament: and it was so.

8. And God called the firmament Heaven. ınd the evening and the morning were the se- ond day.

9. And God said, Let the waters under the eaven be gathered together unto one place, and :t the dry land appear: and it was so.

10. And God called the dry land Earth; and ıe gathering together of the waters called he eas: and God saw that it was good.

11. And God said, Let the earth bring forth rass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit-tree ielding fruit after his kind, whose seed is in :self, upon the earth: and it was so.

12. And the earth brought forth grass, and

herb yielding seed after his kind, and the tree yielding fruit, whose seed was in itself, after his kind: and God saw that it was good.

13. And the evening and the morning were the third day.

14. And God said, Let there be lights in the firmament of the heaven, to divide the day from the night; and let them be for signs, and for seasons, and for days, and years:

15. And let them be for lights in the firmament of the heaven, to give light upon the earth: and it was so.

16. And God made two great lights; the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night: he made the stars also.

17. And God set them in the firmament of the heaven, to give light upon the earth,

18. And to rule over the day and over the night, and to divide the light from the darkness: and God saw that it was good.

19. And the evening and the morning were the fourth day.

20. And God said, Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath life, and fowl that may fly above the earth in the open firmament of heaven.

21. And God created great whales, and every living creature that moveth, which the waters brought forth abundantly, after their kind, and every winged fowl after his kind: and God saw that it was good.

22. And God blessed them, saying, Be fruitful, and multiply, and fill the waters in the seas; and let fowl multiply in the earth.

23. And the evening and the morning were the fifth day.

24. And God said, Let the earth bring forth the living creature after his kind, cattle, and creeping thing, and beast of the earth after his kind: and it was so.

25. And God made the beast of the earth after his kind, and cattle after their kind, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth after his kind: and God saw that it was good.

26. And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness; and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth.

27. So God created man in his own image; in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them.

28. And God blessed them; and God said unto them, Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it; and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth.

29. And God said, Behold, I have given you every herb bearing seed, which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree, in the which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed; to you it shall be for meat.

30. And to every beast of the earth, and to every fowl of the air, and to every thing that creepeth upon the earth, wherein there is life, I have given every green herb for meat: and it was so.

31. And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good. And the evening and the morning were the sixth day.

VOCABULARY.

To make this little work as useful to the learner as its limits will permit, a collection of maxims, words and phrases is here subjoined, for the benefit of those who are not familiar with the Latin and French, from which they are selected. They may be written in short hand, the same as English, but should be distinguished by a line drawn over them.

Ab initio.—From the beginning.
Ab origine.—From the origin.
Aborigines.—The first inhabitants of a country—as the *Indians* in America.
Accedas ad curiam.—You may approach the court.
Ac etiam.—And also.
Actio personalis moritur cum persona.—A personal action dies with the person.
Actus Dei nemini facit injuriam.—No one shall be injured through the act of God.
Actus legis nulli facit injuriam.—The act of the law does injury to no man.
Actus, me invito factus, non est meus actus.—An act done against my will is not my act.
Actus non facit reum, nisi mens sit rea.—The act does not make a man guilty, unless the mind be also guilty.
Ad eundem.—To the same.
Ad finem.—To the end.—Or the conclusion.
Ad infinitum.—To infinity.
Ad interim.—In the meanwhile.
Ad libitum.—At pleasure.
Ad quod damnum.—To what damage.
Ad referendum.—To be farther considered.
Adscriptus glebæ.—Attached to the soil.
Ad valorem.—According to the value.
Affirmatim.—In the affirmative.
A fin. French.—To the end.
A fortiori.—With stronger reason.
A la mode. Fr.—According to the fashion.
Alias.—Otherwise, as Robinson *alias* Robson.
Alibi.—Elsewhere.
Alma mater.—A benign mother.
Alumni.—Those who have received their education at a college, are called *alumni* of that college.
Amor patriæ.—The love of our country.
Anno Domini.—In the year of our Lord.
Anno mundi.—In the year of the world.
Ante bellum.—Before the war.
A posteriori.—From the latter.
A priori.—From the former—in the first instance.
Aqua fortis.—Strong water.—*Aqua regia.*—Royal water.

Arcana imperii.—State secrets.—The mysteries of government.
Arcanum.—A secret.—The grand *arcanum*—the philosopher's stone.
Argumentum ad crumenam.—An argument to the purse.
Argumentum ad hominem.—An argument to the man.
Argumentum ad judicium.—An argument to the judgment.
Assumpsit.—He assumed—he took upon him to pay.
Audi alteram partem.—Hear the other party.
Aula Regis.—The king's court.
Beau monde. Fr.—The gay world.—The world of fashion.
Bona fide.—In good faith.—Actually, in reality.
Bonhommie. Fr.—Goodnature.
Bon mot. Fr.—A good word.—A witticism.
Bonus.—A consideration for something received.
Cætera desunt.—The remainder is wanting.
Canaille. Fr.—The rabble—the swinish multitude.
Cap à pié. Norm. Fr.—From head to foot.
Capias.—You may take.
Capias ad respondendum.—You take to answer.
Capias ad satisfaciendum.—You take to satisfy.
Carte blanche. Fr.—A blank sheet of paper.
Casus omissus.—An omitted case.
Caveat actor.—Let the actor or doer beware.
Caveat emptor.—Let the buyer beware.
Chef d'œuvre. Fr.—A master piece.—An unrivalled performance.
Cognovit actionem.—He has acknowledged the action.
Comitas inter gentes.—Politeness between nations.
Compos mentis.—A man of a sound and composed mind.
Consensus facit legem.—Consent makes the law.
Coram nobis.—Before us.
Corps diplomatique. Fr.—The diplomatic body.
Coup d'essai. Fr.—A first essay.—An attempt.
Coup de main. Fr.—A sudden or bold enterprise.
Cui bono?—To what (or for whose) good—*sc.* will it tend?
Cui malo?—To what evil—*sc.* will it tend?
Data.—Things granted.
Début. Fr.—First appearance—on the stage, in public life, &c. &c.
De die in diem.—From day to day.
Dedimus potestatem.—We have given power.
De facto.—From the fact.
De jure.—From the law.
De mal en pis. Fr.—From bad to worse.
De novo.—Anew.—To commence *de nova.*
Depôt. Fr.—A store or magazine.
Dernier resort. Fr.—The last resource.
Desideratum.—A thing desired.
Desperandum.—A thing, or event, to be despaired of.
Dictum de dicto.—Report upon hearsay.—Vague report.
Dies datus.—The day given.
Dies faustus.—A lucky day.
Dies infaustus.—An unlucky day.
Distringas.—You may distrain.
Droit des gens. Fr.—The law of nations.
Ducit amor patriæ.—The love of my country leads me.
Durante bene placito.—During our good pleasure.
Durante vita.—During life.—A clause in letters patent.
E converso.—Reversing the order of a proposition.

Elegit.—He has chosen.
En ami. Fr.—As a friend.
En avant! Fr.—Forward!—March on.
En masse. Fr.—In a body.—*En foule.*—In a crowd.
Eo instanti.—At that instant.
Eo nomine.—By that name.—Under that description.
E pluribus unum.—One of many.—The motto of the United States of America.
Erratum.—An error.—*Errata.*—Errors.
Esprit de corps. Fr.—The spirit of the body.
Esto perpetua.—Be thou perpetual.
Et cætera.—And the rest.
Ex.—Out.—*Ex-minister*, a minister out of office
Ex cathedrâ.—From the chair.
Excelsior.—More elevated.—Motto of the state of New York
Exceptio probat regulam.—The exception proves the existence of the rule.
Excerpta.—Extracts.—Abridged notices taken from a work.
Excessus in jure reprobatur.—All excess is condemned by the law.
Ex concesso.—From what has been granted.
Ex curiâ.—Out of court.
Ex delicto.—From the crime.
Exempli gratia. Ex. gr.—As an example,—for instance.
Ex facto jus oritur.—The law arises out of the fact
Ex mero motu.—From a mere motion.
Ex necessitate rei.—From the necessity of the case.
Ex officio.—By virtue of his office.—As a matter of duty.
Ex parte.—On one side.
Ex post facto.—A law made to punish an act previously committed.
Ex tempore.—Out of hand—without premeditation.
Fac simile.—Do the like.—A close imitation.
Faux pas. Fr.—A false step.—A mistake, a deviation from rectitude.
Felo de se.—A felon of himself.
Femme couverte. Fr.—A covered, or married woman.
Femme sole. Fr.—A spinster—woman unmarried.
Fiat.—Let it be done.
Fiat lux.—Let there be light.
Fieri facias.—Cause it to be done.
Fille de chambre. Fr.—A chambermaid.
Finem respice.—Look to the end.
Fort. Fr.—Chief excellence.
Fugam fecit.—He has taken to flight.
Functus officio.—Discharged of duty.
Gratis.—For nothing.—Free of cost.
Gratis dictum.—Said for nothing.
Habeas corpus.—You may have the body.
Habeas corpus ad prosequendum.—You may have the body in order to prosecute.
Habeas corpus ad respondendum.—You may have the body to answer.
Habeas corpus ad satisfaciendum.—You may have the body to satisfy.
Habere facias possessionem.—You shall cause to take possession.
Habere facias visum.—You shall cause a view to be taken.
Hors de combat. Fr.—Out of condition to fight.
Ibidem.—*Ibid.*—In the same place.—A note of reference.
I. E. an abbreviation of *id. est.*—That is.
Ignis fatuus.—A foolish fire.—Will o' the Wisp.

Ignoramus.—We are ignorant.—An uninformed blockhead.
Ignorantia facti excusat.—Ignorance of the fact excuses.
I. H. S.—An abbreviation of *Jesus Hominum Salvator.*—Jesus the Saviour of mankind.
Imperium in imperio.—A government existing within another government—as Pennsylvania within the general government of the U. States.
Imprimatur.—Let it be printed.
Impromptu.—In readiness.—A witticism made out of hand.
In capite.—In the head.
Incognito.—Unknown.—In disguise.
In curia.—In the court.
In dubiis.—In matters of doubt.—In cases of uncertainty.
In equilibrio.—In an even poise.
In esse.—In being.—In existence.
In extenso.—At large—in full.
In foro conscientiæ.—Before the tribunal of conscience.
In futuro.—In future.—Henceforth.
In loco.—In the place.—In the proper place.—Upon the spot.
Innuendo.—By signifying.—Thereby intimating
In presenti.—At the present time.
In rerum natura.—In the nature of things.
Instanter.—Instantly.
Instar omnium.—Like all the rest.
In statu quo.—In the state in which it was.
Interregnum.—The interval between the death of one king, and the succession of another.
In terrorem.—In terror.—As a warning.
In toto.—In the whole—altogether—entirely.
In transitu.—On the passage.
Ipse dixit.—He said it himself.—On his *ipse dixit*—on his mere assertion.
Ipsisima verba.—The very words—the literal meaning.
Ipso facto.—In the fact itself.
Ipso jure.—By the law itself.
Ita lex scripta est.—Thus the law is written.
Judicium Dei.—The judgment of God.
Judicium parium, aut leges terræ.—The judgment of our peers, or the law of the land.
Jure humano.—By human law.
Jure divino.—By divine law.
Jus civile.—The civil law.
Jus gentium.—The law of nations.
Lapsus linguæ.—A slip of the tongue.
Latitat.—He lurks.
Levari facias.—Cause a levy to be made.
Lex loci.—The law, or custom of the place.
Lex neminem cogit ad impossibilia.—The law compels no man to impossibilities.
Lex non scripta.—The unwritten law.
Lex scripta.—The written or statute law.
Lex talionis.—The law of retaliation.
Lex terræ.—The law of the land.
Litera scripta manet.—The written letter remains.
Literatim.—Letter by letter.
Locum tenens.—One who holds the place of another.
Locus sigilli.—The place of the seal—denoted by L. S.

Lusus naturæ.—A play or freak of nature.
Magna Charta.—The great Charter.
Magna est veritas et prævalebit.—Truth is most powerful, and will ultimately prevail.
Mala fide.—In bad faith.—With a design to deceive.
Malum in se.—A thing evil in itself.
Mandamus.—We order.
Mauvaise honte. Fr.—False shame.
Maximum.—The greatest possible.
Mediocria firma.—The middle station is the safest.
Memento mori.—Remember death.
Memoriâ in æternâ.—In eternal remembrance.
Minimum.—The smallest possible.
Minutiæ.—Trifles.—To enter into *minutiæ.*
Mirabile dictu!—Wonderful to tell!
Mirabile visu!—Wonderful to behold!
Mirum!—Wonderful!
Mirum in modum.—In a wonderful manner.
Misnomer. Fr.—The mistake of a name; or using one name for another.
Modus operandi.—The method or manner of operating.
Multum in parvo.—Much in little.—A great deal said in a few words.
Necessitas non habet legem.—Necessity has no law.
Ne exeat.—Let him not go out.
Nem. con. for *nemine contradicente*, and,
Nem. diss. for *nemine dissentiente.*—No person opposing or disagreeing.—These two phrases are synonymous.
Ne plus ultra.—Nothing more beyond.
Nil debet.—He owes nothing.—The usual plea in an action of debt.
Nil dicit.—He says nothing.
Nisi prius.—Unless before.
Nolens, volens.—Willing or unwilling.
Noli me tangere.—Do not touch me.
Nolle prosequi.—To be unwilling to proceed.
Non assumpsit.—He did not assume, or take to himself.
Non compos mentis.—Not of sound mind.—In a delirium of lunacy.
Non conscire sibi.—Conscious of no fault.
Non constat.—It does not appear.
Non est inventus.—He has not been found.
Non nobis solum.—Not merely for ourselves.
Non obstante.—Notwithstanding.
Non sequitur.—It does not follow.
Nosce teipsum.—Know thyself.
Nota bene.—Mark well.
Nucleus.—The kernel.
Nudum pactum.—A naked agreement.
Nulla bona.—No goods.
Nunc aut nunquam.—Now or never.
On dit. Fr.—It is said.—It is an *on dit.*—It is merely a loose report.
Onus probandi.—The burden of proving.
Operæ pretium est.—"It is worth while" to hear or to attend.
Ore tenus.—From the mouth.—The testimony was *ore tenus.*
O tempora! O mores!—Oh the times and the manners.
Pacta conventa.—Conditions agreed upon.
Panacea. From the Greek.—A remedy for all diseases.
Par excellence. Fr.—By way of eminence.
Pari passu.—With an equal pace.—By a similar gradation.

Paritur pax bello. CORN. NEP.—Peace is produced by war.
Particeps criminis.—A partaker in the crime—an accessary
Passim.—Every where.—In various places.
Pater noster.—Our father.
Pater patriæ.—The father of his country.
Penchant. Fr.—Propensity, inclination, desire.
Per annum—Per diem.—By the year—by the day.
Per se.—By itself.—No man likes mustard *per se.*
Perseverando.—By perseverance.
Pluries.—At several times.
Posse comitatûs.—The power of the county.
Posse videor.—The appearance of being able.
Postea.—Afterwards.
Post factum, nullum consilium.—After the deed is done, there is no use in consultation.
Post mortem.—After death.
Postulata.—Things required.
Primum mobile.—The first cause of motion.
Primus inter pares.—The first amongst his equals.
Principia non homines.—Principles—not Men.
Pro bono publico.—For the public good.
Pro confesso.—As if conceded.
Pro et con.—For and against.
Pro hâc vice.—For this turn.
Pro libertate patriæ.—For the liberty of my country.
Pro patria.—For my country.
Promenade. Fr.—A walk—a fashionable place for walking.
Pro tempore.—For the time.
Quantum.—How much.—The *quantum.*—The due proportion.
Quantum libet.—As much as you please.
Quantum meruit.—As much as he has deserved.
Quantum sufficit.—A sufficient quantity.
Quid nunc.—What now?—What is the news at present?
Quid pro quo.—What for what.—An equivalent.
Qui facit per alium, facit per se.—What a man does by another, he does by or through himself.
Qui non negat, fatetur.—He who does not deny, virtually confesses.
Qui non proficit, deficit.—He who does not advance, goes backward.
Qui prior est tempore, potior est jure.—He who is first in point of time, has the advantage in point of law.
Qui tam.—Who as well.
Quoad hoc.—As far as this.—Or, as relates to this matter
Quo animo?—With what mind?
Quo jure.—By what right.
Quorum.—Of whom, or—a sufficient number to proceed in business.
Quorum pars fui.—Of whom I was one.—In which I have participated.
Quota.—How much—how many.
Quo warranto.—By what warrant.
Respondeat superior.—Let the principal answer.
Respublica.—The common-weal.—The general interest.
Salvo jure.—Saving the right.—A clause of exception.
Sanctum Sanctorum.—The Holy of Holies.
Sang froid. Fr.—Cold blood.—Indifference, apathy.
Sans changer. Fr.—Without changing
Scire facias.—Cause it to be known.
Secundum artem.—According to art.

Secundum formam statuti.—According to the form of the statute.
Seriatim.—In order.—According to place or seniority.
Sic transit gloria mundi.—Thus fades the glory of this world.
Sicut ante.—As before.
Sine cura.—Without charge.—A sinecure.
Sine die.—Without a day.—The business was deferred *sine die.*
Sine dubio.—Without doubt;—assuredly.
Sine invidiâ.—Without envy.—Not speaking invidiously.
Sine odio.—Without hatred.—I speak *sine odio.*
Sine quâ non.—A thing without which another cannot be.
Soi-disant. Fr.—Self-called.
Sola nobilitas virtus.—Virtue alone is true nobility.
Sub pœnâ.—Under a penalty.
Sub silentio.—In silence.
Succedaneum.—A substitute.—A matter substituted.
Sui generis.—Of its own kind.
Summum bonum.—The chief good.
Supersedeas.—You may remove or set aside.
Super subjectam materiam.—On the matter submitted.
Super visum corporis.—Upon a view of the body.
Tant mieux. Fr.—So much the better.
Tant pis. Fr.—So much the worse.
Te Deum (*laudamus.*)—Thee, Lord, (we praise.)
Tempus omnia revelat.—Time reveals all things.
Terra incognita.—An unknown land or country.
Tête à tête. Fr.—Head to head.—In close conversation.
Tout bien ou rien. Fr.—The whole or nothing.
Tout ensemble. Fr.—The whole taken together.
Tuebor.—I will defend.
Ubi jus incertum, ibi jus nullum.—Where the law is uncertain, there is no law.
Ubi libertas, ibi patria.—Where liberty dwells, there is my country.
Ult—ultimus.—The last.
Unique. Fr.—Sole, singular, extraordinary.
Vade mecum.—Go with me.
Vedettes. Fr.—Sentinels on horseback.
Venditioni exponas.—You shall expose for sale.
Venire facias.—You shall cause, or order to come.
Veni, vidi, vici.—I came, I saw, I conquered.
Verbatim et literatim.—Word for word, and letter for letter.
Veritas vincit.—Truth conquers.
Versus.—Against.
Veto.—I forbid.
Vice versâ.—The terms being exchanged.
Vide.—See.—*Vide ut supra.* See the preceding statement.
Vide et crede.—See and believe.
Vi et armis.—By force and arms.
Vincit amor patriæ.—The love of my country overcomes.
Vincit omnia veritas.—Truth conquers all things.
Vincit veritas.—Truth prevails.
Vis inertiæ.—The power of inertness.
Vivat Respublica.—May the Republic long continue.
Viva voce.—By the living voice.
Voir dire. Fr.—A witness is examined upon a *voir dire,* when he is sworn and examined whether he be not interested in the cause.
Vox populi, vox Dei.—The voice of the people is the voice of God.

SUPPLEMENTARY REMARKS.

When the learner has rendered the preceding theory familiar, by writing the contents of the several plates, his dependance on particular rules will gradually yield to a familiarity resulting from practice, the only medium by which we can approximate perfection in any of the arts.

The first great object proposed by short-hand is, to commit words to paper with the least possible time and labour; but by a strange infatuation, surpassing that of the most visionary alchymists in search of the philosopher's stone, a thousand efforts have been made to draw from the regions of fancy some fine spun theory, by which, with crooked marks, to record the language of a public speaker, as fast as delivered, without the aid of previous practice. This, while it served to bewilder and misguide, has sunk the art into contempt and disuse, because it is found to depend, not upon a formidable array of martialled hieroglyphics, but upon the active manœuvring of a few select signs. Such signs have been selected, and their various powers distinctly defined in the preceding pages; and whatever may be said to the contrary, future experience will prove, that no system of stenography can ever become extensively useful upon any other principle, than that of having at command these simple but significant marks, as in arithmetic, music, common writing, &c.

The compiler of this work having perused about forty publications upon the subject of short-hand writing, and having devoted much time and labour, in the popular field of innovation and visionary reform, as well as in reporting some thousands of pages, was at length compelled, by his own experience, to settle down in the belief, that even in *short-hand*, a right line is the shortest distance between two given points; and to pass from one point to another, there is no way more direct than that which passes through the intermediate space.

The inference from this conviction is, that in theorizing, too much has been anticipated and too much done; and that, for the future advancement of this art, greater

advantages will result from clearing away the rubbish, defining, and adhering to the few rational and permanent landmarks, already established, than from erecting any *new* superstructure, upon the discordant ruins of long forgotten systems, which have crumbled beneath the weight of their own unnecessary lumber.

It has therefore been the aim of this work to adapt the subject to the age in which we live; to lay aside every thing *unnecessary*, and to express in a few words *all that is necessary* for a general system of short-hand. In doing this, the design and method of illustration only, are entirely new. Some trifling attempts have been made, under the sanction of reading and experience, to improve the theory of the art; but while the merits of these efforts may be appreciated by few, there are hundreds who will still continue to think all systems incomplete, which do not present a great assemblage of arbitrary characters, and vexatious grammar rules. To such persons we put the following questions.

Would our common writing be more easily acquired, or its execution in any way facilitated, by increasing the number of letters in the English alphabet? Would arithmetic be improved by the introduction of arbitrary marks to represent the numbers 11, 12, 13, and so on to 100 or 1000? Would the art of printing be rendered more simple, easy, and expeditious, by the construction and use, of leaden syllables, words and sentences, instead of the letters of which they are composed?

Till these questions can be answered in the affirmative, the preceding theory will be found, *with practice*, amply sufficient for the purposes proposed, and *without practice* the efforts of human invention, as they respect short-hand, will prove abortive.

It must be remembered, that we live in an age of the world, when a few hieroglyphics or arbitrary signs cannot, as in the days of Roman greatness, be made to exhibit the varied lineaments of public speech—but the multiplication of words and ideas, necessarily resulting from the progress of arts, sciences, and general improvement, renders the aid of science absolutely necessary, to the accomplishment of this desirable object.

The learner should not then be discouraged, though he may not be able at once, to record the entire lan-

guage of a fluent speaker; nor should he hence infer, that the system is incomplete, or the art unattainable,—for with the same propriety might the young reader condemn and abandon the use of the common alphabet, (because he cannot at once read elegantly,) the musician his notes, or the young mathematician his Elements of Euclid. Let him therefore persevere in practice, and he will soon attain the object of pursuit.

To turn this necessary practice to the best possible account, the learner who is desirous to improve in useful knowledge, should record in a common place book from day to day, such facts and items of information as may be considered immediately interesting or worthy of future perusal,—these notes should be read while the subject is familiar. By this course, the writing and reading of short-hand are rendered in a few days easy, useful and amusing; and the art cannot fail to become a potent labour and time saving engine, not only for the actual accumulation and preservation of knowledge, but for the cultivation and expansion of the mind. For by judicious exercise, this faculty can be trained to receive more, and retain longer, whatever may be worthy of its attention.

This improvement, however, does not depend on the substitution of one faculty for another, but on their mutual co-operation, as auxiliary, each to the other. For though we are able by short-hand, to preserve a literal copy of any particular subject, for our future gratification and instruction, and thereby increase our stock of knowledge; yet, if memory be left to languish in sickly inactivity, and thus gradually lose its energies, and become enervated for the want of proper exercise, the loss is equal to the gain.

The memory, then, whilst it should not be overburdened with unnecessary verbiage, should never be released from that habitual exertion on which its own preservation and usefulness depend. The great secret of preserving and improving the memory, consists in giving it a sufficient quantity of the right kind of aliment, affording due time for its digestion, and no more relaxation than is absolutely necessary to its health and vigour.

The person who can write rapidly, does not as a consequence substitute writing for memory, but employs it as an assistant; and every person when committing words to paper for future instruction, should endeavour to fix in memory at least the leading features of the subject, leaving to short-hand, only that which memory cannot retain, and referring to notes, for details which mental association cannot recall; or of which, reminiscence presents but a meager skeleton.

When the memory is thus properly exercised, it cannot fail to be improved; and the mind being released from the unnecessary incumbrance of words, will find more time to grow and expand, by reflecting, or comparing and analyzing the ideas which words may have conveyed; for the memory should be rather the repository of ideas than of words, which are the mere vehicles of thought, and always at hand.

Although the preceding system is in itself complete, so far as intended for correspondence and general use, yet for the gratification of those who may wish to make other abridgments, and particularly those of the learned professions, who may think proper to engraft upon the established system, certain technical or other abbreviations adapted to their own respective professions, the following hints are superadded.

The lawyer or judge may, with much propriety, even if writing short hand, substitute in place of certain words which are known to occur very frequently, the initial common hand letter as P. for plaintiff, D. for defendant, W. for witness, C. for court, T. for testimony, V. for verdict, J. for judgment, &c.

The physician may, with like propriety, use P. for patient, pulse, or perspiration, F. for fever, I. for inflammation, R. for respiration, &c.

The clergyman may find it convenient to use H. for heart, or heaven, S. for sinner or salvation, R. for redemption or resurrection, J. for judgment, C. for conscience, condemnation, &c.

Young gentlemen who attend lectures on chemistry, anatomy, or other subjects, may save much labour and time, by using the initials of certain technical terms, which occur frequently in the course of their study.